

One insertion.	42	52	62	72	82	92	102
Two months.	100	120	140	160	180	200	220
Three months.	150	180	210	240	270	300	330
One year.	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700	3000

CREED.

By XAKIFFA.

I believe if I should die,
And you should kiss my eyelids when I lie
Cold, dead, and dumb at all the world contains;
The folded arms would open at thy breath,
And from its exile in the skies of Time,
Lie would some gladdly back along my veins.

I believe if I were dead,
And upon thy little heart should tread,
Not know what the poor dead chanted to be;
It should find nothing beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much;

And then again, warm, tender, true to thee.

I believe in grace,
Hidden in a word said, or by the wave,
Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret,
From every salty seed of your dear grief;
Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into fest,
To prove death could not make my love forget.

I believe, it shall suffice.

Into those mystic realms where light is made,
And you should long more my face to see,

I would forthwith leave all the world behind;

And gather stars like fagots, till thy sight,
Led by their beacon blaze, fell full on me!

I believe my faith is true,

Strong as my life, so nobly placed to be,

I would soon expect to see the sun.

Fall like a dead king from his high sublime,
His glory stricken from the throne of Time,

As then unworthy the world that hast won.

I believe love is pure and true,

It is the soul a sweet immortal dew

That petals in its hours of dusk —

The waiting angels see and recognize

The rich Crown Jewel, Love of Paradise,

When life falls from us like a withered huck.

DE PROFUNDIS.

O woe, woe, woe! O fainting soul!

The struggle is in vain!

The fiery waves of woe that o'er thee roll

Overwhelm with forest pain.

There is for thee no rest, for thee no peace,

Fell thought and misery, life itself shall cease.

"Rest for the weary" — words that fluttering

Promise the heart relief;

The words of peace are meaningless to thee,

They mock thy endless grief,

Think not, my soul, from further use to save,

Seek not for rest, or — seek it in the grave.

Sweet rest, sweet peace, O Jesus! thou canst give

Even in my mortal woe;

Thou bidst my struggling soul to live,

And lead'st me gently through

The waves that dash against my tired feet,

To fields of living green and verdure sweet.

Agon! sleep! Jesus! in my darkest hour

On thee alone I call:

Through waves may dash and darkning skies

may lower,

I heed them not — I look beyond, above,

And find my refuge in thy heart of love.

The end.

Secretary of State.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, who was yesterday nominated for Secretary of State in place of Mr. Washburn, was born in this city in 1808. His father was Lieutenant and Colonel Nicholas Fish, a gallant officer in the revolutionary war. For Fish, one of the small forts built during the revolution, in the northwestern part of what is now Central Park, was named after him. He was a very intimate and confidential friend of Alexander Hamilton and President Washington, and his son was named after the former. The house in which Col. Fish lived, and in which Governor Fish was born, is now standing in Stuyvesant street on what was once the Bowery farm. The maiden name of the mother of Governor Fish was Elizabeth Stuyvesant. She was a daughter of Peter Stuyvesant, the heir and a lineal descendant of the last Dutch colonial governor of New York, and the owner of a large portion of that part of the city east of Third avenue and between Tenth and twenty-third streets. Mr. Fish graduated from Columbia College, and, after pursuing a course of legal study, was admitted to the bar in this city in 1832, when he was a candidate on the Whig ticket for the Assembly, but was, with his associates, defeated. In 1832 he was chosen a member of Congress, beating John McKeon, Democrat, from the Sixth district of this city. At the close of his term, in 1834, he returned to his profession, but his friends would not permit him to remain away from public service. Without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at the Whig State Convention in 1836, on the same ticket with John Young. He was defeated, but ran again for the same office in 1837, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant Governor Gardner. He had over 30,000 majority. The following year he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected by a plurality of votes, beating both of the rival Democratic candidates, John A. Dix, and Reuben H. Walworth. In the winter of 1837 he was elected United States Senator and served his full term, retiring in 1837. During his Congressional career, Mr. Fish was identified with all the prominent measures of his party, including the old Whig doctrine of "protection." At the close of his Senatorial term, in 1837, he retired to private life, spending some time in traveling in Europe. He has been at no time prominent in the Republican party, though he has voted with that party and endorsed most of its measures. He is generally regarded as a moderate or conservative Republican. He was a member of the St. Lawrence Committee, organized to promote the election of General Grant. At present Governor Fish is President of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, one of the Trustees of the Astor Library, Vice President of the consolidated railroads from this city to Philadelphia, and associated in the management of various trust companies and moneyed institutions.

The new Secretary is a man of much wealth and high social standing. His large private fortune has prevented him from taking that rank in his profession to which his unquestionable talents entitle him. His public and private character is irreproachable, and he brings to his new position a long experience in public affairs and marked ability.—*New York World.*

The German villian who lately murdered the little boy of his employer, at Pleasant Ridge, Illinois, by smothering him under a pile of wheat, that he might rob the house, has been arrested and is in jail awaiting his trial.

A late divorce case in Chicago develops the fact that an old man, after nineteen years of wedded life, married three other women in rapid succession and kept four separate establishments.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON did not pardon Callicott, as has been stated in some papers.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869.

NUMBER 12.

The "Presbyterian" on the Presbyterian Convention held in Lexington.

This important meeting will certainly claim, as it will, the most recent and most important consideration from the next General Assembly. The distracted and distressed portions of the Church are precisely those which the Assembly is bound by every consideration of policy, as well as all the obligations of duty, to care for most tenderly and assiduously. And if it is in the power of the Assembly, by any legislation which will not derogate from its own authority or influence, to make peace, it has been our constant and most certain assumption that the Assembly will be ready to act. The precise nature of the action which the coming Assembly may take in answer to this memorial, it would be presumptuous in us to attempt to indicate; but we have no doubt that it will be conciliatory, and tend to the healing of the divisions which so unhappily prevail in certain parts of the Church.

A simple straw bonnet for an elderly lady from the house of Charles Marx. The coronet is black ribbon, held in the center by a piping of straw-colored satin. Narrow black folds with strings of black ribbon tied beneath the chin.

DRY GOODS.

Straw bonnets will be more worn this spring than they have been of late years, dispelling the silk and satin combinations usually adopted at this season. Scarf a bonnet is to be found among the importations into which straw does not enter in some guise, either as the bonnet proper or in some of the new straw ornaments, such as aigrettes, flowers, and lace. Among the pattern bonnets there are many simple, fresh-looking straws for plain dress, but there are others, trimmed with the richest laces and flowers, handsome enough for any occasion.

STRAW ORNAMENTS.

Straw ornaments are greatly used. There are straw aigrettes mounted with jet, or with curled black ostrich tips; straw leaves and jet berries; rose-buds of natural colors, with stem and leaves of straw; bunches of stiff straw; and wheat in such abundance as was never seen before, from dwarf-straw for corsets up to ears of impossible length. There are straw lace-as soft and elastic as silk, in pretty guipure designs, and scarfs of the same, with tasseled ends for trimming round hats.

COLORS AND COMBINATIONS.

No novel shades of color are introduced this season. Baff or straw-color prevails in all imported millinery. This pale shade is more generally admitted than the brighter buttercup-color of last summer. It is seen contrasted with every color, and it is matter of surprise that the contrasts are so pretty. Green, violet, rose, pink and scarlet are stylishly mingled with straw-color. A straw-colored crêpe bonnet is trimed with scarlet and black poppies. The bright Roman colors are shown in ribbons and in feathers. Blue and light green are seen together, but the handsomest bonnets of the spring have the French combination of pink, white and black together.

RIBBONS.

Ribbons are more used for trimming than they have been of late. A bow and ends are placed high up on the back of the bonnet. If there is a chignon band of straw, the ends down the sides to from the strings.

Green grain is rather heavy for summer, but it makes the handsomest ribbon. No. 12 three inches wide, is the popular trimming width. Nos. 9 and 7 are used for the trimming of the chignon. The fashionable solid colors are shown; but many of the new ribbons have an inch stripe down the centre, usually black, with intricate Persian designs. The Roman ribbons are largely imported, and promise to be popular. Instead of bars of color, a rainbow stripe down the centre is the spring variety in these gay trimmings.

FLOWERS.

Beyond everything else flowers predominate for trimming. We have no longer mere blossoms, but large full-blown flowers. Single sprays and leaves are substituted by bouquets of wild flowers and grasses. A set of flowers purchased from a milliner, almost trims the bonnet, and ladies who trim their own bonnets will be glad to know that a small straw of last year's style may be converted into a fashionably bonnet by the aid of the new flowers.

For instance, there are corsets of dwarf wheat, the ears an inch long and standing. This, with a tuft of field flowers at one side, is placed above the face. A net-work of straw, on which are miniature poppies and long straw grasses, covers the bonnet. Ribbons, strings, or a fall to black thread lace, edged with ribbon, complete the trimming, changing a fashion into a good imitation of the true.

Bouquets of corn-flowers, poppies, wild pinks, thistles and trailing ivy vines are very largely imported, and are seen on pattern bonnets from the best Parisian houses, nestling amid lace, their vivid contrasting hues are softened in a manner that pleases the most quiet taste. They are especially suited to summer hats in the country, and are in keeping with the pastoral styles now in vogue.

Large poppies are favorite flowers, and are admirably imitated, though nature is not strictly followed in color, as there are blue, green and purple poppies, as well as pearl, yellow and black. Green coarse-looking crysanthemums with leaves yellowed by the frost, are shown, but the rose wreaths and clusters are among the prettiest ornaments. Different shades of half-blown buds, the pale tawny, moss-rose, and the maiden's blush are together, with autumn foliage and trailing vines.

Stam flowers are very successful this season. There are shaded rose roses, and manmoh pionies, purple and yellow, the petals as soft as a natural flower. Bronzed foliage with red berries, vines of ivy and of sweet-brier, from coronets and trail amidst leaves at the sides of the bonnet and over the chignon. Many fern leaves and feathered grasses are worn. Metallic leaves are colored by aniline so that they will not fade.

MODEL BOXETS.

A pattern bonnet made by Madame Hofele, of Paris, has a soft puffed crown of straw-colored silk, with a chip coronet and chignon band. A kind of frill of the silk is in loops above the face. Black lace is shirred over the chip coronet, and forms frills at the side fastened by a ribbon bow in front. A large royal king rose with buds and trailing foliage is on the soft crown, and an aigrette of white feathers mounted with black ostrich tips is high up at the back.

A new spring bonnet from the Maison Lanre is a clear white pearl straw, with black lace on the head coronet gathered full, and dotted with clusters of purple lilacs. A rosette of lace and lilac ribbon covers the back of the bonnet. Strands at the side are tied under the chin. Black thread lace at the ends of the ribbon strings.

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A young gentleman wearing a magnificent hat was visited the theater in New Orleans the other night and carefully placed it beneath his seat while he viewed the performance upon the stage. When the play ended he discovered that his neighbors had been using his hat as a spittoon, and it was dripping with tobacco spittle.

The Tallahassee Floridian says that several of the most valuable tracts of land in Leon county, Fla., were sold by the United States marshal recently, under execution, at the court-house in Tallahassee, none of which brought more than a dollar per acre in currency. For one of those tracts \$27 per acre.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
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Office at Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 24, 1869.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE died at his residence in Louisville on Saturday, 13th inst. He was born near Bardstown, Ky., on the 5th of December, 1792, and was in his 77th year at the time of his death. In early life he was a flat-boatman between Louisville and New Orleans. Dissatisfied with that kind of life he abandoned it about the time he became of age, studied law under JONES ROWAN, and engaged in the practice in Louisville in 1820. Soon afterwards he was appointed by the Governor Prosecuting Attorney for the Louisville Judicial District. He was an active and prominent member of the New Court and Relief parties. He was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature nine times in succession and served six years in the State Senate, at the end of which time he declined a re-election. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, not only in the life time of the victor in New Orleans, but adhering to the principles taught by OLD HICKORY long after he was in his grave, and illustrating them by his defense of the Union and the Constitution during the civil war. In 1849 he was elected President of the Constitutional Convention, presided with dignity, and wielded great influence in the deliberations of that body. He secured the Democratic nomination to LAZARUS W. POWELL in 1851, and was his friend during the time the latter was Governor of Kentucky. These friendly relations were interrupted in 1859, when POWELL actively supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for the United States Senate against his former friend. In 1853 Mr. GUTHRIE was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, and administered the affairs of the department with inflexible integrity, but somewhat arbitrarily. He was defeated for the United States Senate in the caucus by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in 1859. In 1859 he was Kentucky's candidate for the Presidency in the Charleston Convention, and received a number of votes, on various ballots, though the Kentucky delegates generally really preferred BRECKINRIDGE. That Gen. BURRIDGE purposed to arrest, and, then, to murder Judge BULLITT, is beyond all doubt or question, and having had warning to this effect the latter went to Canada where he remained until some time after the close of the war. On being requested to permit Judge BULLITT to return home, the sanguinary monster declared that he would hang him if BULLITT ever fell into his hands. For many months Judge BULLITT's seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals remained vacant and the interests of litigants and the Commonwealth suffered from his absence. In the meantime charges were preferred against him in the Kentucky Legislature, Gen. BURRIDGE had been removed and Gen. PALMER placed in command in Kentucky. Upon application by the Legislature, Gen. PALMER gave assurances that Judge BULLITT would be permitted to return to Kentucky to answer the charges made against him in the Legislature, and that he should not be molested by the military authorities. This fact was communicated to Judge BULLITT, and he was requested to appear before the General Assembly, but he replied that he would not return to Kentucky so long as martial law prevailed in the State, that he had rented a farm in Canada and purposed to remain there until the civil law prevailed over military usurpation in Kentucky. He was removed from his office by the General Assembly by address, many gentlemen voting for it on the ground that he had taken up his residence in Canada, and not at all because he had been charged with treason. At the recent session of the Legislature the following resolutions in regard to the matter were adopted by both branches of the General Assembly, viz.:

Whereas, The Hon. Joshua F. Ballitt was removed from his office as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, on an address adopted by the House of Representatives, and introduced by the Senate, on the 31st day of May 1865, he was as follows:

To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives each concurring herein), request your Excellency to remove the Hon. Joshua F. Ballitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, from his said office for the following reasons: That said Ballitt has vacated his said office, absented himself from the meetings of the General Assembly, and having taken up his residence within the territory of government."

And whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly, the said address is, upon its face, inconsistent and self contradictory, because it directed the removal of the said Judge from an office which he declares he had previously vacated; and whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly, it is not for it to vote itself with power to decide and declare by address or otherwise that a Judge of the Court of Appeals has vacated his office by absence, resignment, or any act; and, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the declaration contained in said address that the said Judge has vacated his office was of no effect in law, and untrue in fact; and whereas, when the address was adopted, it appeared from evidence reported by its committee appointed to take proof concerning the said Judge's absence, and was moreover, a notorious fact, that in December, 1861, the said Judge, whilst engaged in the performance of his official duty, was compelled to leave the State, and sought refuge in Canada, in order to avoid illegal arrest by Federal soldiers under the command of Gen. Stephen G. BURRIDGE, and to remain there until he had been exonerated with unparallelled meekness over the liberties and lives of the good people of this Commonwealth and, whereas, it appeared, from evidence reported by the said committee at Frankfort, in January, 1865, declared that he had ordered the arrest of Judge J. F. Ballitt, and, if caught, would hang him; and whereas, the General Assembly had no power to remove a Judge of the Court of Appeals, except by address, except for "reconcilable cause," to be stated at length in such address; and, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the absence of said Judge, which is stated in the said address, as the sole cause of his removal, did not furnish a reasonable cause, therefore, but for the reasons above mentioned was manifestly insufficient to justify the same; and whereas, the said address was, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the notoriously untrue inference that the said Judge voluntarily left the State and neglected the duties of his office, therefore,

The deceased was born in August on the 9th of 1807, and was the son of MARTIN PICKETT MARSHALL, and the grandson of W. M. MARSHALL, one of the early Baptist preachers of Kentucky, who settled on his emigration from Virginia in Shelby county, in this State. The father of the deceased was one of the most distinguished lawyers of this section of Kentucky, remarkable for his clear judgment as well as for his legal learning.

W. M. C. MARSHALL was a lawyer and an orator to the profession. Without, perhaps, the profound erudition of his father, he was yet so ready and his powers of observation and perception so great, that at the bar he was ever first in his county and district, and when thrown in contact with them the ablest practitioners of the State were forced to look to their laurels. In a jury case, where room was afforded for the play of wit and appeals to sympathy and passion, he was an opponent whom no one would or could despise who had once felt his powers. But it was as a public speaker that he was most successful, and in political contests that his peculiar talents were rendered most conspicuous. We remember hearing him speak in the market house, in Covington, when he skillfully canvassed that district for JOHN P. GAINES, then an inmate of a Mexican prison, against LUCAS DESHA, of Harrison, and effect the still dwells in our memory. It was electrical. In sparkling wit, biting sarcasm, and prompt repartee, he was unsurpassed, and which is rarely the case, he united with these qualities powers of rare eloquence and close, rigid logic. If Mr. MARSHALL had been as intense a student

as he was sparkling in humor, withering in invective, and brilliant in oratory, there is no man now living in Kentucky who would have taken a higher stand for intellectual attainments. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky for the first time, but served frequently at various periods thereafter. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1839-50, served as Prosecuting Attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. B. CARPENTER, and was mayor of Augusta at the time of his death. His career was as useful as it was brilliant.

As a husband, father, brother, and son, Mr. MARSHALL proved that his inner nature was tender, affectionate and loving. In all the domestic relations his conduct and bearing was such that his loss will be felt most keenly. As a neighbor and friend he was kind, true, and steadfast. His house was the abode of a lavish hospitality and his purse strings were as easily unloosed at the appeals of the distressed as his generous heart was quickly touched. The writer feels that a friend has left him, and though he cannot obtrude his sorrow into that devoted family circle, yet he casts this poor flower into the grave of the departed.

JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

In 1850 or 1851 this gentleman was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, beating THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, who was then Circuit Judge of the Danville District. They both were or professed to be warm Union men, for at that time BULLITT was one of the most active and pronounced Union men in the State, and BRAMLETTE a few months afterwards resigned his position as Judge to accept the command of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Such, however, was Judge BULLITT's antagonism to the abolition policy of Mr. LINCOLN that, in 1853, he was ready to accept the nomination for Governor by the Convention that Col. GILBERT honorably dispersed at Frankfort. In 1864 Gen. BURRIDGE had or professed to have information that Judge BULLITT was a prominent officer in the secret order known as "Sons of Liberty," which were charged with plotting various acts of hostility against the Government of the United States and in the interest of the rebellion. That Gen. BURRIDGE purposed to arrest, and, then, to murder Judge BULLITT, is beyond all doubt or question, and having had warning to this effect the latter went to Canada where he remained until some time after the close of the war. On being requested to permit Judge BULLITT to return home, the sanguinary monster declared that he would hang him if BULLITT ever fell into his hands. For many months Judge BULLITT's seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals remained vacant and the interests of litigants and the Commonwealth suffered from his absence. In the meantime charges were preferred against him in the Kentucky Legislature, Gen. BURRIDGE had been removed and Gen. PALMER placed in command in Kentucky. Upon application by the Legislature, Gen. PALMER gave assurances that Judge BULLITT would be permitted to return to Kentucky to answer the charges made against him in the Legislature, and that he should not be molested by the military authorities. This fact was communicated to Judge BULLITT, and he was requested to appear before the General Assembly, but he replied that he would not return to Kentucky so long as martial law prevailed in the State, that he had rented a farm in Canada and purposed to remain there until the civil law prevailed over military usurpation in Kentucky. He was removed from his office by the General Assembly by address, many gentlemen voting for it on the ground that he had taken up his residence in Canada, and not at all because he had been charged with treason.

The Senate of Kentucky has very wisely refused to buy Mr. BURRIDGE's portrait of JEFFERSON by GILBERT CHARLES STUART for \$700, having rejected the House bill for that purpose. A year ago Mr. ROBE wanted \$1000 for the picture, and now he asks only \$700. A year hence he will probably sell it for \$200, and the year after that for \$250, and, maybe, he will finally be so overcome by his desire that the State of Kentucky shall have the picture that he will present it to the Commonwealth.

The New York *World*, of the 9th, has the following "lesson for the day," which is rather heavy on STEWART: "A certain ruler was asked by the chief of the people to sit in the receipt of customs. But the Scribes and Pharisees said unto him, 'This thing thou cannot do, unless thou sell all that thou hast.' 'And when he heard this he was exceedingly sorrowful, for he was very rich.' And so another received the customs."

It is not Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES who is an applicant for the United States Marshalship of Kentucky, but Lieutenant Colonel THOS. E. BURNS, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry. Col. BURNS was formerly a resident of Fleming county, but now lives in Lebanon. Colonel BARNES would hardly apply for an executive appointment while claiming the seat in Congress to which Captain ADAMS was elected.

STATE AID.

We regret that the Legislature has not submitted to the people a proposition to give State aid to works of internal improvement.

The House passed such a bill and sent it to the Senate, but afterwards withdrew the bill, which the Senate permitted to be done. The assembled wisdom of the State were not willing to submit the question to the people on the subject.

The bill to create a State Board of Immigration was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of six yeas to twenty three nays. The prevailing sentiment was that the bill entailed a useless expense upon the State, and that foreign labor could be secured in abundance by a demand for it. A general railroad system developing the resources of the State will be the best and most practicable mode of encouraging immigration.

The latest gift to the President is a pair of patent leather boots, trimmed at the top with gold fringe and tassels, the American coat of arms on the legs, and a pair of solid gold spurs attached. The boots are made of the finest quality of leather, and in the latest style, and lined in the inside with yellow kid. They are valued at \$200. The shrewd world will probably be made to profit by this.

The Congress has passed the bill restoring BLANTON DUNCAN's confiscated property. We are glad of this. We have always been opposed to the whole policy of confiscation, and BLANTON DUNCAN was no worse than any other rebel that an exception should be made against him. He had merely a life estate in this property, the remainder belonging to his children.

The New York *Times* says: "It is now proposed in the Senate that the tenure-of-office law be 'suspended' until next session of Congress. We demand the repeal of the law; but if the Senate continues to refuse to go with the House on this question, the House should at least insist that it be 'suspended' indefinitely."

The New York *Advertiser* says the Nashville *Advertiser* is looking every day for signs Washington Jenkins to interview BROWNLAW. Another sign or Jenkins, with a forked tail and a hot and sulphurous breath, is likely to do that interview.

A HORRIBLE crime has been committed at the village of Dolce-Aqua, North Italy, caused by the enforcement of the grain tax. The population rose in mass and killed the Mayor, whose head was then mounted on a pike and paraded through the streets. During the same day twelve of the municipal councilors were assassinated.

LOUISA CUNNINGHAM, one of the victims of the bigamist Cunningham, charged by him with knowing something of the Rogers murder, has made a statement denying every word of Cunningham's statement so far as she is concerned.

its clerk, at such time as the House may appoint.

MR. CRENWELL.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, an able Democratic paper, says of this gentleman: "To what Mr. CRENWELL owes his appointment in the Cabinet it puzzles Marylanders to divine. This individual is recognized here as the veriest weathercock that ever twirled in the political atmosphere. He has been everything by turns, and nothing long. He cast his fortunes with that of the Know Nothing party as soon as it became uppermost in this State. He took stock with the Democratic party when it regained the ascendancy. He was the most upbraiding pro-slavery man and the most keenly hostile after most of the Southern States had left the Union. He became one of the noisiest patriots and most vindictive loyalists as soon as that was found to be the paying side. If GRANT has made this appointment on any assured political grounds, he must expect it to be laughed at by astute politicians as the most inexplicable of blunders. The nomination conciliates no one and offends thousands. It is acceptable to no one in the South and is obnoxious to the whole North."

General S. S. FRY has been trying to out D. S. GOODLUE from the Supervisorship of the Internal Revenue for Kentucky, but the latter had a potential friend in the person of Judge Wm. C. GOODLUE and will be retained. We wish Gen. FRY could be well provided for, but GOODLUE might as well be Supervisor as any other Radical. W. A. MERRIWEATHER will not be removed from his office of United States Marshal for Kentucky. He has made a good officer and the State can get along without him as under any one of his politices. We hope that some other place may be found for our old friend Col. BURNS, Col. S. W. PRICE, one of the most gallant of Kentucky's soldiers, will probably be appointed Postmaster at Lexington, *civis* LYMAN BURRIDGE TUDOR. The latter is a cousin of Mrs. LINCOLN, but that lady is not a favorite with Radicals just now, and GRANT takes care of his own kin and not LINCOLN's. DICK BOLLING has turned up a tremendous Radical in order to be retained as Collector of the port of Louisville.

The Senate of Kentucky has very wisely refused to buy Mr. BURRIDGE's portrait of JEFFERSON by GILBERT CHARLES STUART for \$700, having rejected the House bill for that purpose. A year ago Mr. ROBE wanted \$1000 for the picture, and now he asks only \$700. A year hence he will probably sell it for \$200, and the year after that for \$250, and, maybe, he will finally be so overcome by his desire that the State of Kentucky shall have the picture that he will present it to the Commonwealth.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lexington *Observer* says: We understand that Fielder Barnes, U. S. Collector in the 8th District, passed through this city on Wednesday on his return from Washington with a *guide* for those at home who are endeavoring to out him. He avers that he will not be removed.

Hold to Bail.—On yesterday Richard Key was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the April term of the Circuit Court, to answer a charge of accessory to the murder of his father by John J. Key. His attorneys, W. H. Wadsworth and T. J. Throop, and Taliaferro Key went on his bond.

Southwestern Presbyterian.—We have received the South Western Presbyterian, a religious paper published at New Orleans, and edited by Rev. Henry W. Smith. A journal of this character is greatly needed in the Southwest and we trust the enterprise will be liberally patronised. Mr. Smith makes an able editor.

Sale of Land and Stock.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin, auctioneer, for the following account of the sale of W. T. Quisenberry's land, stock, &c., near Lewisburg, March 18th, 1868:—Four cows, \$81; one cow, \$61; one cow, \$89; one yoke oxen, \$166; one wagon, \$100; one two year old filly, \$121; one three year old horse, \$104.50; one colt, \$59; one three year old horse, \$128; corn, 25 cents per bushel; oats, 35 cents per dozen. The farm sold at \$135 per acre, and was bought by Mr. —— Durham, of Fleming county.

Moses Gireau, who was shot by John J. Key, on Saturday last, is an old man more than seventy years of age, and a most excellent citizen and Christian. He is a native of Lewis county, where his family rank among the most worthy and respectable of its citizens. We had with him a very slight acquaintance, but his appearance indicated a man inoffensive in his relations with others, and correct in his daily life. He had given the son no other ground of ill-will than that of renting the farm from the slaughtered father. We learn that this good old man was better on yesterday, and some slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. We earnestly trust that these hopes may be gratified, and that the startet wife and daughters who saw their husband and father shot down in their presence, may not soon be called on to follow his body to the grave.

Police Report.—On the 9th inst., John and Thomas Cole, were brought before his Honor on a charge of a breach of the peace. They donated \$5 each to the school fund and rewarded the officers for their polite attentions.

On the 10th Frederick Weaver was up on a similar charge and was fined the same amount. This fellow slapped one of the little girls employed in the cotton factory, and he was let off very cheaply.

On the 13th, John Cartmell, also employed in the cotton factory, slapped a little boy at work in the factory, and was fined \$2 and costs.

On the 15th Frank Berry was riotous and disorderly in front of D. D. Doty's store, brandishing a gun and misbehaving generally. He carried on until he got himself knocked down by one of the clerks, and the Mayor fined him \$5 for his fun.

On the 16th, Mike Garven, a callow merchant, stole a piece of his favorite goods from Doty's store, was arrested, and committed to jail in default of \$50 bail.

On Wednesday of last week, Robinson Green, got egregiously drunk, and created a disturbance upon the street. When remonstrated with he became insulting, and was very abusive of the officers who were compelled to take him to the lock-up. The next morning he was subdued and repentant and was let off with the very light fine of \$5 and costs. Squire Nicholson is officiating as mayor during the absence of Wm. P. Coons.

Information.—We received the following Friday night, viz:

CINCINNATI, KY., Mar. 19, 1869.
Eagle—Please inform us whether on your article on McNeal, Urban & Co., and the *Democrat* was of your own suggestion or as advertisement.

R. W. MESSER.

It seems to us that the above inquiry is unnecessary, as the article referred to itself indicated what it was—an expression of the editor's sense of the impropriety of assailing a man's character or business merely because he did not appreciate the advantage of advertising in one's paper. We would no more receive money for criticising the course of another paper than we would incite the example of the *Democrat* in the respect alluded to. As for Messrs. Urban, McNeal & Co., we neither know nor care anything about them or their business, and have never had nor do we expect ever to have any communication with them. The *Democrat* did its own editors injustice in the article criticised, which they will in time see, acknowledge, and, we believe, regret.

The Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Some of the citizens of Maysville will remember to their cost a certain Dr. J. C. Beck, portraining to hail from Newport, Ky., who first introduced the celebrated Col. Russell Smith to this confounding and credulous community. Dr. Beck was the manager of the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company and by false representations induced a number of our people to insure in that company. Nearly every policy issued here was obtained by means of the most unmistakable fraud some time ago that I learned that Dr. Beck had been indicted for perjury, but we have not heard what has become of the case. The assets of the concern are very small, but something may be made out of it. Dr. D. S. Houshaw has brought suit against the Company to wind up its affairs and also to administer upon its assets. The proofs of fraud are very damaging, and there is little doubt that the Company can be compelled to cancel the policies and to pay back the money paid as premiums, provided its assets are sufficient. Those of our readers who were bilked by Dr. Beck, and who would like to sue for the return of their money, will do well to confer with D. S. Houshaw, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Dedication.—During the last week an interesting meeting was held in the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward, built and owned by the Assembly division of the Church in this city. The Pastor, Rev. George W. Coons, was assisted by Rev. Mr. Worrell, of Covington, who preached to good audiences on the three last nights in the week. On Sunday morning the Church was dedicated to God, the sermon being preached by Mr. Worrell. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons belonging to other congregations being in attendance. After the services were over, it was announced that there was still a debt on the Church of \$1400, and an effort was made to raise the money to

discharge it. We are glad to learn that it was entirely successful, \$1600 having been subscribed before the congregation dispersed. Two fifths of this amount was subscribed by A. M. Janney and Mr. Chase, who had previously given very liberally towards the enterprise. The entire cost of the Church was \$5,500, with which a very handsome though small chapel has been erected. The building is of frame, the interior being of a very chaste and beautiful design. The pulpit is as handsome a piece of carved wood as we ever saw. The windows are of stained glass, the front one being very beautiful. The room is well warmed by stoves and a register, and is large enough for the purpose. A church was much needed in that part of the city, and the enterprise will doubtless result in the extension of the good influences of religion.

Our Railroad in Lexington.—We find the following in the Lexington *Statesman*, viz:

The citizens of Lexington will be given an opportunity to vote on a subscription of \$50,000 in the stock of the Maysville and Paris Railroad. We favor this project not only on the general principle that every railroad running into a city increases its prosperity, but because peculiar and large advantages will accrue to Lexington from this road. When this road is completed, we will have four outlets to the Ohio River. It is probable that for several years yet we will be almost entirely dependent upon that river for coal.

Over three of these routes to the Ohio, the distance is not much less than one hundred miles. It now costs the city about one cent per bushel for every ten miles it is transported over these roads. The same rates over the Maysville road would reduce coal at least four cents per bushel. Upon one million bushels of coal this would be a saving of \$10,000. The saving in the price of coal bought at Lexington would be greater than this in one year. But this is not all. As the price of coal is increased, the disposition of capital to go into manufactures is increased, and thus the population is increased and property rises. Increase of population increases trade; the establishment of manufactures increases a demand for labor, so all classes of our people will be benefited by this reduction in the price of coal.

We believe that a very large majority of our citizens will vote for this subscription. There should not be any opposition to it.

The Railroad Directory.—The Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, appointed by Judge Surrall nearly a year ago, have not adopted any law by fixing the time and place for holding the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. Consequently the present Board will continue in office until they have adopted such a law in pursuance of which the election must be held. We learn that a meeting of the Board will be held before long, at which this matter will probably be settled. Judge Surrall will still have the power of appointment in his hands, and will select the new Board. We presume that so soon as any of the precincts in Fleming vote the tax of one per cent., that county will be represented in the Board. Nicholas State, certifying that the foregoing Bill is truly copied from the original enrolled Bill, on file in the office of Secretary of State.

Witness my hand and the seal of State, at my office in the City of Frankfort, Kentucky, this 25th of March, A. D. 1869.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Assistant Secretary.

House and Mule Trade.—The Paris *Kentuckian* says:

Burton S. Letton, of this county, well-known South and East as an extensive and honorable dealer in mules and horses, died on Monday. He had returned from Atlanta on Tuesday, and was on route home from purchasing another lot of mules, on Wednesday night, when he was struck with paralysis and fell from his horse. Fortunately he was soon discovered, and every assistance rendered with the above result.

Captain T. J. Macy, of Woodford, passed through here yesterday with twelve head of horses—all choice stock, carefully selected, comprising some of the best that ever left the State. Bucky Bird, the invincible postmaster, has won over three thousand dollars in premiums. The McCay mare, Flora, won thirty premiums last season, ten of which were sweepstakes for best saddle mare. The Jones horse, Cock of the Rock, is a splendid saddle horse, and has beaten the best geldings in the State. Black Prince is another fine saddle horse, probably equal to either of the others, but has never been shown. George B. McClellan, by Ringgold, dam a thoroughbred mare, is a handsome saddle gelding of fine form and action. The others are all combined horses. There are five ladies' saddle horses in the lot. All are bays except Black Prince, and all well bred thoroughbreds. Captain Macy doesn't take Pea Vine with him, that noted horse having proven himself so excellent a breeder that he will keep for that purpose.

Monroe Lee returned from New Orleans the other day. He took down 68 head of medium stock which he disposed of readily at \$185, making a fair profit. He reports a reasonable market, and gives a good account of the agricultural prospects in Louisiana. He came up with Col. Dicken, father-in-law of F. T. Troutman, who says Mr. Troutman is planting in Tensas Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Troutman has 600 acres under cultivation there. He made \$25,000 last year and better prospects now. We are sincerely glad to hear of it. We were for years a room mate of Mr. Troutman's, and found him one of the cleverest men we ever knew.

A pair of extra mules were sold by J. D. Butler to Archy K. Bedford, for \$500. Mr. Bedford to Archy K. Bedford, for \$500. Mr. Bedford also sold an extra pair of black mares to Thomas R. Crookshanks, for \$500. Mr. Crookshanks is from east Tennessee, and was en route from Cincinnati, where he purchased a lot of mules.

The pair of mules at Bishop's sale sold to W. W. Fisher for \$590.

Dan Tandy returned from Mississippi the other day. He sold 65 head of medium about Grenada and Canton at an average of \$175. The market is pretty well supplied. Heavy crops are being put in, and if not interfered with the people will do well the coming season. Work is the order of the day. The cereal crops are being kept up, and the cotton is being planted that can be cultivated.

True science and philosophy have done much to explode such astrological fancies and scruples, but a large class of our old settlers are still in their twelve signs of the Zodiac in all their fabulous significance.

Just here we may well relate one of the many stories we have heard touching the influence of the sign. Is the sign right? requires the superstitious stockmen to venture the use of his knife in trimming colt, calf, lamb, or pig. The sign must be near the heart or he hesitates to draw blood or wean any of his young stock. A great many marvelous stories are told of bleeding lambs, bawling calves, and cows, lambs returning to blood pools, and colts bleeding to death, all because the sign was wrong when operations were performed.

True science and philosophy have done much to explode such astrological fancies and scruples, but a large class of our old settlers are still in their twelve signs of the Zodiac in all their fabulous significance.

Just here we may well relate one of the many stories we have heard touching the influence of the sign. An acquaintance of ours bought a calf of a neighbor and drove it home. It traveled with great reluctance, bawling every step of the way. It howled all night, and for days after, until it had reduced itself to a mere shadow. Meantime the neighbor who owned the cow came to tell the purchaser of the calf that the cow had gone mad. Our friend now consulted his almanac, and found the sign was in the head.

To set matters right he had cow and calf turned together, and waited till the sign was in the thighs, when he separated them, and all was resigned and quiet.

Game makers may laugh and ridicule, look wise and appear smart, but in our experience a sign's a sign for all that. Test the matter ye incredulous and report to AGRICOLA.

The Railroad Law for Fleming.—Appended we publish the law recently enacted by the Legislature authorizing the county of Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division. The law allows the vote to be taken by precincts, and a tax can be levied in those voting units in which a majority of those voting vote for it, and no tax can be levied in such precincts to assist in building any branch road unless the people of such precinct, at an election held for the purpose of obtaining their subscription to the proposition, shall cast a majority of votes for it. We hope there will be no delay in submitting this question to the people of Fleming. Here is the law, which will speak for itself, viz:

An Act to amend the "Act authorizing the Counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to take stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an Act entitled an Act to authorize the counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division,

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